

WASHINGTON, D. C.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1862.

SLAVERY IN THE COTTON STATES.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* says that the demand in the city for laborers, to work at wages on the adjacent plantations which the slaves have deserted, is so considerable as to interfere with the recruiting of the Union regiments which are being raised there.

It is to secure freedom, by getting within the Union lines, that slaves now run away from the plantations whenever they can get an opportunity. But this running away will cease when freedom becomes everywhere the established law in Louisiana, as it will on the first day of January, now close at hand.

When that day comes we shall no longer be asked "what is to be done with the freed negroes." The only difficulty with them arises from the fact that as yet we have freed but few, leaving the institution of slavery itself in full force. That institution repels the free, of whatever color, but especially the freed black man. If slavery did not exist in Eastern Virginia we should not hear of any such proposition as that of the transfer of five hundred black families from Fortress Monroe to Massachusetts. Their labor is needed where they are, and they will all be employed and paid, just so soon as the abolition of slavery becomes a fixed and admitted fact. The instincts of self-interest may be relied upon, and so long as the cultivation of Southern staples is as profitable as it is, labor will be held where it can no longer be obtained upon the old system of coercion. There will be difficulties, of course, in the transition from one system to another, but they will prove in practice far less numerous and formidable than they have seemed in apprehension.

It is in the Gulf States that it will be the easiest to overthrow slavery, and where it is also most important to overthrow it, because if it falls there, it falls in the border States as an inevitable consequence. With Mississippi and Louisiana and Texas free, we can be very patient about slavery in Missouri and Kentucky, and it will require no great patience to wait for the end of it. When the cotton region ceases to be a market for slaves, they will no longer have any value in the Gulf States.

It is easiest to overthrow slavery on the Gulf because it is there that the slaves are most numerous. In Louisiana, (outside of New Orleans), and in Mississippi, they greatly outnumber the whites. The physical power of the whites, furthermore, has been greatly wasted and exhausted by this war. The rebel conscription has taken everybody between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. Under such circumstances it can need but little urging to induce the blacks to assert their freedom, and when they have once gained it they will never give it up, and they will be abundantly able to maintain it. Their recovery of their long lost but inalienable rights, we trust, be peaceable, but if it is otherwise it will be the fault of the whites, and the blood will be upon them and theirs. Emancipation in the British West Indies, where the blacks outnumbered the whites to one, was attended with no disorders of violence, because the whites had the good sense to submit to what was inevitable. In St. Domingo they struggled madly against their fate, and it was this struggle which brought on scenes, of which the horrors have so often been described. The people of the cotton States must choose for themselves, whether they will have a peaceful emancipation, like that in Jamaica, or a bloody one like that in Hayti. Emancipation, at all events, they must have. The die is cast.

Removal of Gen. McClellan.

The *National Intelligencer* calls attention to the fact that the removal of Gen. McClellan was made November 7, while the letter of Gen. Halleck, which is represented in some quarters as the cause of the removal, bears the date of October 28. If the letter was really the cause of the removal, the *Intelligencer* ascribes the delay in making it to some unexplained reasons of state policy. It suggests, however, that the letter may not have been the true cause of the removal, but that possibly, while all the complaints in respect to Gen. McClellan, contained in the letter, may have been satisfactorily answered by him, some new facts may have occurred since that date, which may have occasioned the final action of the President.

The *Intelligencer* might have added to all this laborious criticism this further and very material observation: that while Gen. Halleck's letter, dated October 28, the facts which it recites, and which were as well known to the Government before the letter was written as afterwards, occurred many days before its date, and especially the fact that Gen. McClellan disobeyed a peremptory order to advance, given to him early in October.

The truth is, nobody is authorized to say that this letter of General Halleck is either the sole or chief cause of the removal of General McClellan. It was, to be sure, published just after the removal, but so, also, was the report of the commission appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the surrender of Harper's Ferry. It is difficult to say which is most damaging to General McClellan, the report of this Harper's Ferry commission, or General Halleck's letter.

General McClellan was not removed on account of either of these things, separately or combined, taken by themselves, but, from the gradual growth of a public sentiment unfavorable to him, and which finally reached such a point of strength as to be irresistible.

Undoubtedly, the Northern elections precipitated the result. The Democrats had partially succeeded in those elections, upon the issue which they made, that the conduct of the war was not sufficiently vigorous. So far as the people endorsed this view, it clearly amounted to an instruction to the President to put a different man at the head of the Army of the Potomac.

Abraham B. Meade, a distinguished citizen of New York, and for many years an appraiser in the custom-house, died in that city on Monday last. He was highly esteemed.

See a woman in another column picking Samuel Graves, for Speer's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in hospitals, and by the first families in Paris, London and New York, in preference to old Port Wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction.

A MISCELLANEOUS.—In December, 1861, Mr. Toombs, in a conversation which is reported in the *Atlantic Monthly*, said that he rarely brought into the field more than a tenth of the adult male population, and estimating the whole number of voters in the United States at four millions, he concluded that, in the event of a struggle between the North and South, not more than four hundred thousand soldiers would be called out on both sides. The loss of life, in battle and by camp diseases, he estimated at one tenth of the soldiers, or forty thousand—a mere bagatelle—and especially, as he said, that those men "must die anyhow."

If Mr. Toombs was to make figures to-day, he would make very different ones. Four times four hundred thousand soldiers are in the field. At least twice forty thousand men perished in battle or by disease in the single four months' campaign on the Peninsula. Nobody can set bounds to the range and waste of war. It becomes a raging fire, wholly beyond the control of those who kindle it, and not infrequently involving them in its destructive sweep.

The following order was issued by General Burnside, on taking the command of the army:

In accordance with General Orders No. 182, issued by the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. Patriotism and the exercise of every energy in the direction of this army, aided by the full and hearty co-operation of its officers and men, I hope, under the blessing of God, will ensure the complete success of our arms. Having been a sharer of the privations and a witness of the bravery of the old army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, and fully identifying myself with the feeling of respect and esteem for General McClellan, entertained through him, I feel that it is not as a stranger that I assume their command.

As an independent State without her? If you love slavery and wish to continue it, and if you think you can build up with honor a restored and united republic by humbling yourself to the South, I cannot express my surprise at the dream which possesses you. You may separate—or you may fight out this contest and win—but to leave the slave still a slave will expose you to the contempt of the civilized world. I appeal to the conscience of the President, as does every man in Europe who is not a foe to freedom, or moved by base hostility to the American Republic because it is a republic, and because it is powerful.

"A. E. BURNIDE."

"Maj. Gen. Commanding."

Every Word of It True.

John Bright, the sagacious English statesman, and true friend of America, in a letter to Mr. Jewett, holds the following words:

"If you are for the Union, and think it can be preserved by conciliating the South, I confess I am amazed. They have made war upon you, to destroy your Union, and they have yielded nothing more to them—they are you to yield under compulsion of the war, or because you can neither conquer the South, nor yet submit to an independent State without her?"

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From the South.

Augusta, Nov. 6.—The Savannah *Republican*, of this morning, learns through private letters that the abolitionists were bombarding Tampa Bay, Florida, the other day. Our forces were confident of their ability to hold out.

THE UNION FORCES IN WEST TENNESSEE. MOBILE, Nov. 6.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Holly Springs, Ark. instant, says: "The enemy have advanced in force to La Grange, Tennessee, and are reported advancing on this place. Jackson's cavalry has a skirmish at Lamar. It is probable that the enemy will give battle, as they are about to make strenuous efforts to open the Mississippi by a land force under Gen. McClellan. He will be supported on land by General Grant, in the river by a gunboat flotilla. The prospect of recognition is hurrying them up." A letter from a private source, which is reliable, says that the Union forces are reported to be at Monterey, in Highland County. Their force is said to consist of fifteen hundred cavalry.

A YANKEE CAMP SURPRISED AND CAPTURED. A dispatch has been received here from Gen. T. J. Jackson, stating that General Stuart, with Fitz Hugh Lee's brigade, surprised the camp of Colonel Bayard, near Leesburg, on Sunday last, took seventy-one prisoners and the entire encampment.—*Richmond Enquirer*, Nov. 5.

A Loyal Ostracism Settlement in Virginia.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

BALTIMORE, November 8, 1862.

About three miles to the eastward of Fannock Springs, in Virginia, along a large tract of considerable fertility, there is a large settlement of persons, well-to-do in this world, and an industrious people. Its origin was in this: A number of poor whites, after much scuffling, managed to acquire a few acres of land, and to do so in question, and took to themselves into a woman for wives. The present generation, some three removes down, are so white that it is difficult to detect the taint of African blood in their veins. About the time of Pope's emancipation of that country, one of these settlers got into our lines and was arrested as a spy, and he had hard work to prove the contrary. The whole settlement was seized by the soldiers, and from one of our quartermasters, who visited these people and bought largely from them. So much for amalgamation in the South!

General Pleasanton's Command.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, November 7, as follows:

General Pleasanton's command continues so far in the advance of the army that his operations are seldom heard of until several days after their occurrence. It has been ascertained that in its progress on Shenandoah valley the rebel army has been marching very rapidly, posting its forces at the different gaps until it had passed, and sending small bodies down upon the principal points in the North and West. This Stuart came through Snicker's Gap, passed down through the country over the Bull Run mountains, and again through Ashby's Gap into the Shenandoah valley.

There can be no doubt but that the rebel army is already at Gordonsville, and will be ready to give us battle when we come up with them at that place.

Gen. Taylor's Plantation.

A report lately obtained circulation in many of the newspapers that Gen. Taylor's plantation near New Orleans was sacked by the soldiers of the Vermont Eighth regiment. The officers of the regiment contradicted the statement in a Vermont paper. They say that before the troops arrived at the plantation, they had been driven away, taking with him everything valuable belonging to the estate. The negroes of the plantation had, after their master left, taken possession of the wines and liquors, and had not been removed by the overseer, and had taken them to their shanties. When the troops arrived the grounds were strewn with papers, which the negroes had taken and opened.

Late from Burnside's Headquarters.—All as Usual in the Army.

Late intelligence, to-day, from General Burnside's headquarters, reports that all was going on as usual. Of course, the soldiers, who had deep regret manifested, the evidence of the army intend to stand by the President as overwhelming.

A strong and determined purpose is plainly perceptible to-day, wherever I have mingled with military men, that the Administration shall not be worried by any confusion caused by political tricksters. Onward is now the word, and no more backsliding. The rebel force shall have been worsted and the Union restored.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

POSTAGE CURRENCY.—The Treasury Department is now paying out the postage currency every day, which will be a great accommodation to our citizens. It is paid at the cashier's room in the center of the Treasury, in sums of three dollars and four, two dollars and six, and eight cents. Only three dollars will be paid to the same individual at the same time, in the same hour, but at the expiration of an hour from the first application, another three dollars may be obtained. Ladies can and do obtain the currency in person. These payments will be continued daily until further orders.

AN EXPEDITION INTO ARKANSAS.—On Wednesday last an expedition left Helena, Arkansas, for Cotton Plant, where it was understood a rebel force of 2,500 strong, had gathered. They took five days' rations. Nothing has been heard from them. A cavalry force also crossed from Helena into Mississippi, to punish rebel bands, who have been committing great annoyance by forays on national pickets.

RETURN OF GEORGE N. SANDERS.—The rebel journals have a report that the notorious Geo. N. Sanders has been captured, and is being sent to England, and that the number of his last escape through our lines is not stated. He claims to have received great encouragement in England.

OFFICIAL.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that MORITZ VON BAUMBACH, of Milwaukee, has been appointed Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, for the State of Wisconsin, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored nations, in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

L. S. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 10th day of November, A. D. 1862, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 87th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secy. of State.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, Nov. 10, 1862.

Release from the draft on the ground of

allegiance have been allowed in the following cases:

Name. Where drafted.

John Kinsinger - Lancaster co., Penna.

John Zell - do do

Alexander Harrison - Washington co., do

James Rodier - Columbia co., do

John Grass - do do

John H. Boyd - do do

James Phillips - Wayne co., do

Martin Joyce - Union co., Indiana.

From present appearances, we presume that the certificates of election will be awarded as follows:

1st district, F. B. Blair, Conservative.

2d " Henry T. Blow, Emancipationist.

3d " John H. Boyd, Conservative.

4th " H. Boyd, Conservative.

5th " H. Boyd, Conservative.

6th " H. Boyd, Conservative.

7th " H. Boyd, Conservative.

8th " H. Boyd, Conservative.

9th " H. Boyd, Conservative.

10th " H. Boyd, Conservative.

11th " H. Boyd, Conservative.

12th " H. Boyd, Conservative.

13th " H. Boyd, Conservative.

14th " H. Boyd, Conservative.